YOU—no matter where you live—can take part in a history-making project for good government: a write-in campaign to re-elect Congressman Edgar Hiestand in Los Angeles County. Yes, YOU—no matter where you live. Read Section Three. Then reach for the telephone!

Human Events

YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 22 June 2, 1962 Section 1 — News

MEDICARE: *Tide turns against JFK bill* ....(393)

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LAOS: *Dodd scores our weak policy* .....(395)

The Medicare Battle: President Kennedy laid much of his prestige and his heralded persuasive ability on the line last week when he went to New York City to lead in the lobbying for the King-Anderson (medicare) bill. After several days of soundings not a few Washington observers believe he failed to convince the public.

The President addressed 18,000 oldsters in Madison Square Garden with an impassioned plea for support of this major piece of New Frontier legislation. But in doing so he indicated the popular support he has received so far falls very short of what he would like.

Indeed, one might infer from some of his words that the mail has been running against his bill. Kennedy admitted a greater outpouring of pro-medicare sentiment was necessary to increase the bill's chances and called upon his audience at the closed-circuit TV affair to contact their congressmen in support of the legislation.

But a check by HUMAN EVENTS following his appeal—a check which included congressmen from both sides of the aisle—turned up little response to his plea. One Representative from a large Midwestern city reports he hasn't received a single pro-medicare letter since JFK's appeal. Another Representative, Durward Hall (R.-Mo.), himself a physician, reports that, of 21 letters received since the speech, 20 have opposed the President's medical plan. A spokesman for a lawmaker from Kennedy's home state said the vast majority of the over 250 letters that office has received since the speech have been anti-medicare.

In contrast, it began to appear last week that the American Medical Association—which receives only a fraction of the press, TV and radio coverage Kennedy enjoys—was getting its case across. The AMA program broadcast the night following JFK's show was considered a good one. Public relations experts believe the AMA scored when it chose to make its program in a completely empty Garden.

Thus, the AMA got over its point that doctors were up against a formidable adversary—the President, with all the prestige of his office, a hall packed by an audience provided by his vast political organization and no lack of funds (some undoubtedly coming from the taxpayer, willing or not). The President got free time from all three TV networks and all radio networks, whereas the AMA had to pay $75,000 for its own nationwide presentation over a single network.

Certainly the doctor's appeal was cogently and expertly made to TV listeners. AMA spokesman Dr. Edward R. Annis of Miami, Florida, persuasively made these points: Medicare would wastefully cover millions who do not need it, would "heartlessly" ignore millions who need some form of further coverage, would create an "enormous burden" on the taxpayer, would undercut and destroy private voluntary health insurance programs and would lower the quality of hospital services throughout the nation.

Annis called the Eisenhower-passed Kerr-Mills Bill (now in operation in 28 states) "a desirable supplement to one of the greatest social advances of our generation—the spectacular growth of the private voluntary health insurance system to which millions of Americans already belong."

Why did JFK go all out on this issue? White House sources say that the President, in his study of voter trends in his razor-thin election victory, was impressed by the statistics showing more "senior citizens" voting for Nixon than for him. Hence, Democratic politicos say, his present medicare pitch was conceived by his desire to repair his weakness among this segment of the voters.

Grab for More Power: It now comes to light that the Kennedy Administration ten days ago very privately sought authority from Congress to sell aluminum, copper, tin and other raw materials from the over $7 billion stockpile of strategic materials.

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The legislation was submitted by Senator Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) at an executive (secret) session of the stockpiling committee (of the Armed Services Committee) which he chairs. One Senator characterized the measure as "the biggest power grab so far" by the power-hungry Administration. It would give the President enormous power over industry by allowing him to dump on the market, at any price, any quantity of the excess surplus of such raw materials. (Excess surplus now amounts to about half of the $7 billion stockpile.)

Willard Edwards first broke the story in the Chicago *Tribune* May 19, giving the text of the bill and exposing the breath-taking implications of such huge power for the Executive. Congress would have no power to interfere with any such sales of materials by the President. There is only one qualification: the President would have to give 30-days notice of the proposed sale to Congress and to the Armed Services Committee of each house.

One member of Congress commented privately: "The President with this authority would not have to dump stockpile materials to get his way; he need only threaten to dump—and industry would come to heel."

The members of the subcommittee considering this "power-grab" bill have not declared their stand on the matter. They are: Symington (D.-Mo.), chairman; Engle (D.-Calif.); Cannon (D.-Nev.); Thurmond (D.-S.C.); Case (R.-S.D.), and Beall (R.-Md.).

Billie Sol Estes Case: While congressional probers intensify their study of the facts in the affair of the Texas ex-tycoon, members of Congress grow restive over President Kennedy's pretense that he backs up his beleaguered Secretary of Agriculture in the Billie Sol Estes mess. The pro-JFK press manages to give the impression that the President gave Secretary Orville Freeman a "ringing endorsement."

The examination of what JFK very cautiously and very carefully said, however, shows he did no such thing. He simply said Freeman speaks with "confidence and authority," more so than anyone else. Naturally, by statute Freeman has the authority and, therefore, the confidence to speak on Department matters. But not once did JFK mention the Secretary of Agriculture's handling of the Estes scandal.

Members of Congress are saying: "If the President is really supporting Freeman and his actions in the Billie Sol affair, why didn't he come right out and say so?" The Republican National Committee suggests the answer: "Because his fingers are dangerously near the fire."

• Meanwhile, new avenues of investigation loom before Senator McClellan's probing staff. Westbrook Pegler reports "friends of Estes have said he showed them a gold card from the Democratic National Committee indicating that he had given $100,000."

• Senator Karl Mundt claims that on January 6 there took place in the Department of Agriculture a quiet but important meeting at which Estes won a postponement of a cancellation of acreage allotments for over 3,000 acres of cotton land. This land Estes had undertaken to have transferred to himself through complex "lease-back" deals with small farmers. Mundt said this was favoritism, "complete capitulation to a guy on the move."

• Some politicos in the Northwest watch the proceedings closely to see if there develops any exposure of monopoly wheat storage situations in their area. They speculate that probers will strike "pay dirt" if they turn their attention to this subject. They recall that the whole Estes affair started with Texas Attorney General Will Wilson's indictment of Estes on the grounds of monopoly.

Foreign Aid: In the battle over foreign aid, both Democrats and Republicans have so far managed to deliver several setbacks to the Administration. As the bill emerged from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senators had trimmed Kennedy's request by some $216.5 million.

Senators Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) and Russell Long (D.-La.) inserted an amendment into the authorization bill cutting off aid to foreign countries which refuse to compensate fairly for expropriated American firms.

One of the biggest blows to the Administration came from Senator Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.). Against heavy Administration pressure, Symington introduced the amendment which led to the lopping off of 10 per cent of the funds India expects to receive from the US in fiscal 1963.

At press time, the House Foreign Affairs Committee had cut $810 million from the President's foreign aid request. As a result of foreign aid scandals exposed by Representative Porter Hardy (D.-Va.) some congressmen are in favor of wielding the money cleaver even further.

House members are particularly critical of the chief of our foreign aid agency (the Agency for International Development), Fowler Hamilton, for supporting the firing of former AID auditor Jerry M. Jackis. As HUMAN EVENTS pointed out on April 7, Jackis was fired this year after he had revealed the Soviets used American foreign aid to Cambodia to build a showcase hospital there.

Perennial foreign aid cutter, Representative Otto Passman (D.-La.), is also in favor of taking the fat out of the measure. Passman—chairman of the House subcommittee on foreign aid appropriations—calls the measure "preposterous."

Foreign Policy: JFK's recent image as a foreign policy director is described by many on Capitol Hill as "he who blames the foreigner" for the troubles of our government abroad. Furthermore, not a few have remarked that the "foreigner" is not Soviet Russia, but usually one of our friends and allies who seek to resist the pretensions of Khrush-

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chev. Thus, the White House obviously blames the anti-Communist Royal Laotian government for the present difficulties. (See Laos story below.)

In Europe, the State Department and White House have been blaming Chancellor Adenauer and General de Gaulle for the difficulties encountered in getting a Berlin settlement in the bilateral Moscow-Washington talks. The question arises: Why the President's strong reaction against his two friends?

The British have favored JFK in this bilateral effort to get an agreement with Moscow. But it was a British editor, Kenneth de Courcy, who offered the explanation for the President's strong reaction against his friends.

In his *Weekly Review*, de Courcy, pointing out that the effort broke down because of Russia's rejection of the concessions, commented: "It was this which caused such bitter anger and in a mood of frustration the blame was thrown upon France and Germany . . . It was annoying to an already irritated man—Mr. Kennedy—to have France and Germany proved correct. Russia's rejection of concessions and demands for more are exactly what both France and Germany predicted."

But why the "strong" counterreaction of Chancellor Adenauer and General de Gaulle? Constantine Brown, correspondent of the Washington *Evening Star* in Rome, on May 19 said Western European capitals interpret JFK's attitude as one of showing the world "that our allies either toe the line or else"; and they think "or else" means a direct American understanding with the Kremlin "over problems which at one time were regarded as the problems of all the allies."

Brown indicated that West European opinion regards this new "toe the line or else" attitude as a "reversal" of the US policy since the last war. "The Germans," writes Brown, "are being told that they must be prepared to accept compromises in the event the talks show some vague promise of bringing about relaxed tensions."

Brown reports that in Bonn one of JFK's university professors told German officials bluntly: "If you think we are going to risk a drop of blood for you Germans, you are mighty mistaken." In short, "these blunt statements and other rumblings have kept fingers crossed in Bonn and Paris."

Laos: In a significant speech on the Senate floor last week, Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) exposed the fatal weaknesses in the Administration's Laotian policy.

In April, 1961, said Dodd, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) nations in the far eastern area—the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan—all favored common military action against the Reds in Laos. The massive Soviet airlift of arms into Laos, coupled with stepped-up aid to the Pathet Lao from the Red Chinese and the North Vietnamese, posed a grave threat to the Laotians.

"Our own primacy in SEATO," however, says Dodd, "was used as a brake to prevent the Asian member nations from taking the measures of collective self-defense which they [our Asian allies] considered essential."

A year ago—when Dodd was making a swing through Asia—Philippine Foreign Minister Serrano said: "We are prepared to fight and die with you if necessary, but we cannot fight without American leadership."

American leadership still does not seem to be forthcoming. Instead of giving support to the pro-Western forces in Laos, President Kennedy has continued to blame the Royal Laotian Army for not agreeing to a coalition government of Communists and "neutrals." Yet not only Senator Dodd, but another high-ranking Democrat, Senator Henry Jackson (Wash.), has criticized the coalition scheme of the Administration. Jackson, like Dodd, favors a partition of Laos as a better alternative, since he fears any coalition government headed by Souvanna Phouma would fall to the Communists.

Yet Washington continues to rally around Phouma, claiming he will keep Laos "neutral." Fresh proof this just isn't so was brought to the State Department's attention January 13. On that date, Phouma signed an agreement with the Red Chinese allowing them to build a military road from Meng La, in China, to Phong Saly, the Pathet Lao Communist stronghold.

Peruvian Castro: Informed sources in the Nation's Capital tell HUMAN EVENTS the State Department's Latin American crowd (notably Richard N. Goodwin, Walt W. Rostow and Teodoro Moscoso) is spreading the word in Peru, through US Ambassador James Loeb, that the US favors Haya de La Torre in the Peruvian election June 10.

Loeb, the ADA's former executive secretary, implies Haya can get more US money for Peru from the Alliance for Progress program since he favors certain social and economic reforms.

Haya, however, is no mere social reformer. Having participated in the Berlin session of the Communist Internationale in February, 1930, his background is rooted in Marxism. In a classic on communism, *The Yenan Way*, ex-Comintern agent Eudocio Ravines describes the Communist connections of Haya whom he knew intimately. Ravines relates conversations with Haya in which the latter praised Marxism, Nazism and terrorism.

In founding the APRA party, Haya sought the support of the Communists and his party adopted

TAD R. SMITH, Texas Republican State Chairman, El Paso, Texas: "HUMAN EVENTS has been one of the key factors contributing to the conservative climate which is sweeping Texas. I regard HUMAN EVENTS as required reading for all those who champion the conservative cause."

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terrorist methods. After APRA threatened one of Haya's political opponents in 1945, Haya, according to Ravines, gave the orders, successfully carried out, to have him murdered.

While Haya may not be a "card-carrying" Communist, he has continued to support a Peruvian policy of closer relations with Moscow and confiscation of property; he has constantly criticized the US as "imperialistic." The Roman Catholic Church in Peru sent out a pastoral letter dated October 29, 1961, which said: "The APRA Party is Communistic and atheistic, hence incompatible with Catholicism."

Soft on Reds: Clear differences between the Democratic and Republican parties were seen in the recent handling of an anti-Communist bill which would have amended the Smith Act to allow Communists to be clapped in jail for organizing Red cells.

The bill (HR 3247), passed by the House and reported out favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, is a simply worded amendment designed to counteract a Supreme Court decision of 1957. At that time, the Court ruled the Smith Act made it a crime to organize the Communist party, but not Communist cells. As a result of this interpretation, many Communists who had been convicted under the Smith Act were subsequently freed.

Yet, Senator Clair Engle (D.-Calif.), following the advice of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, recently blocked passage of this amendment. Engle is chairman of the Senate's calendar committee. Under that committee's procedures, all bills on the calendar are read to the full Senate. If no objection to the bill is made by any Senator, the bill automatically passes. Engle objected. The bill, therefore, has been pigeonholed, temporarily at least. This action is considered by many Republicans as just another example of the Democratic leadership's softness on communism.

Engle's objection, furthermore, is in sharp contrast to the position of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. On May 8, its chairman, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), issued a statement for the committee which unanimously approved this Smith Act amendment and asked for quick action on it by the Senate.

Capitol Camera: The Republicans moved last week to protect the interests of GI's sent to Southeast Asia and other trouble spots by President Kennedy. Kennedy decreed recently these troops would be eligible for the Purple Heart. But GOP Senate leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.) pointed out that men being sent into hot-war zones should be entitled to the same benefits extended to soldiers of the two world wars and the Korean war. The Senate Republican Policy Committee has urged the Senate Armed Services Committee to "consider as rapidly as feasible" legislation to provide appropriate benefits.

• *As President Kennedy arrived in Madison, Wisconsin, for a recent speech he was greeted by signs attacking his spending and also by ones reading "Kennedy for King—Goldwater for President."*

• Observers note, ironically, that while Kennedy has dispatched some 5,000 soldiers to faraway Asia to prevent Communist aggression, the President seems intent upon doing absolutely nothing about a Red Cuba just 90 miles off US shores. Close friends of the exiles from Cuba tell HUMAN EVENTS that the Administration is refusing to aid the exiles in planning a new invasion, although it has been over a year since the fiasco of the Bay of Pigs.

• *Mahmoud Khiari, UN civil operations chief in the Congo, said last week the UN might have to launch another invasion of Katanga in order to force this pro-Western province into a coalition government. Mahmoud's statement is expected to dissuade many House members from voting for the UN bond issue. Frequent reports from the UN indicate it plans to take further action against Katanga once the US forks over the bond money.*

• Latest local quip: Noting that the Americans for Democratic Action at their recent Washington convention called for an uninspected moratorium on atmospheric nuclear testing, it is asked: "Could it be that ADA stands for A Defenseless America?"

• *The State Department now admits that for the past few months it has been sending military equipment to Sukarno, who is now preparing to "liberate" Dutch West New Guinea. Included in the equipment are three brand-new (not surplus) US-manufactured vessels mounted with five heavy machine guns. The US is shipping the equipment even though the Papuans have made it clear they do not want to be ruled by the Red-leaning Sukarno.*

• To help fill the war chest for the big 1962 campaign push, the GOP will hold a $100-a-plate dinner in Washington June 22. Former Ohio Senator John W. Bricker will direct arrangements for the affair.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

The more opportunity for graft there is the more grafters there will be.

—Dr. Edward H. Ochsner in his book, Social Security

Vol. XIX, No. 22—Section II June 2, 1962

Who Was Holleman's Political Sponsor?

By VICTOR RIESEL

JERRY ($1,000 check) Holleman, intimate of Billie Sol Estes, the Pecos Kid, had some other strange friends. Amongst them were as tough a band of hombres as you could run into, namely the Texas Teamsters. All this leads to a mystery within a mystery within a scandal.

The puzzlement is who has been Holleman's political sponsor?

This has fascinated me ever since September, 1960. At that time, under Holleman's leadership, the Texas AFL-CIO State Council roared its approval of a resolution befriending the Teamsters. Go, it said to the national AFL-CIO, and get the Teamsters back into the big house of labor. And it said it quite sentimentally, as though it was praising a Girl Scout troop.

HOLLEMAN

Jerry Holleman, who quit as assistant secretary of labor in a letter to President Kennedy, was president of the Texas AFL-CIO when it said:

"We look forward to the time when these trade unionists [Teamsters] are participating in our local and state council. We urge our national AFL-CIO leadership to hasten the day when they are once again a part of the official family of labor."

There followed an attack on Senator McClellan. He was accused of rehashing charges against one of the most influential Texas Teamsters—a fellow who took the Fifth when asked by the famed Senate Investigations Committee whether he had ordered one of his aides to knock an employe unconscious and write the word "RAT" on his forehead with acid.

That is in the McClellan committee record.

So I was intrigued by the resolution of solidarity.

Again I was fascinated, six months later, when I learned that the Texas labor leader who had tolerated the passage of such sentiments onto the record had been named to a high sub-Cabinet post.

A check in Washington revealed that virtually no one in the highest echelons knew him. He was named because it has become traditional for a labor official to get a crack at a high Labor Department post. Neither the President nor Robert Kennedy knew him. Nor did Arthur Goldberg.

During my recent trips through Texas, as far west as Midland, and in Washington, I checked carefully on his sponsorship. It develops that neither the late Mr. Sam (Rayburn) nor Vice President Lyndon Johnson knew of the appointment until after it had been decided elsewhere.

Therefore in the hectic early days of the Administration the name was picked off a list sent up by somebody. But by whom?

Whose word was being taken and why was Holleman selected by his political angels?

WHOEVER it was, Holleman betrayed them all. But, most important, he betrayed a concept of ethical labor leadership which can't afford much more belting around.

That betrayal comes in his statement that he could not get along on his income as a sub-Cabinet member, though he had some other, not very "significant," sources of income. Which puts the total, according to some sources, at about $25,000.

That figure of some $400 to $500 a week is quite a spiral up from the $4,000 to $5,000 a year he received when he first was the leader of a small local of electrical workers in Texas. And then came a job as the Texas AFL lobbyist in Austin at $8,000 to $9,000 a year.

Holleman got that post in '53. The Texas AFL was looking for a presentable, voluble, well-dictioned chap who could buttonhole the Lone Star lawmakers. They decided on Holleman. They hired him as executive secretary. He never did work his way up through the ranks. He was appointed.

Then when other AFL leaders tied up with somebody called Ben Jack Cage in a big insurance scheme which did not quite work out, Holleman moved into the presidency of the Texas Federation of Labor.

Finally the AFL merged with the CIO and in the late Fifties he became state president of the combined organizations at an income of some $16,000 annually.

Later came the sub-Cabinet post, at considerably more. But if an official income of $20,000 and private sources of thousands more were not enough, why then did he not seek help from his chief, Arthur Goldberg? Why go to Billie, the Pecos Kid?

For some of these answers, we'll have to wait until the McClellan Permanent Investigations Subcommittee will be calling up witnesses. Then maybe we'll get to the inside of a lot of puzzlements.

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Hatton Sumners

For An Unfettered Court

Among the tributes written upon the recent death of former Representative Hatton Sumners of Texas were these words by columnist Raymond Moley, who pointed to Sumners' opposition to FDR's court-packing plan—a highlight of Sumners' 34-year career in Congress:

"He explained his opposition to the Roosevelt plan in approximately the following colorful language:

" 'The Constitution of the United States is only a part of our constitutional heritage. The men who wrote the Constitution stood beside a mighty river of constitutional principle flowing down the years from the common law and the great charters of English liberty. They reduced only a part of those principles to writing. In other words, they sluiced a part of that river into what we read. True, the Roosevelt plan is not prohibited by the words of the Constitution. From Bracton to Coke to now, the independence of the judiciary from the executive has been fixed in custom. If that is lost, our liberties are all lost.

" 'Now it comes down to a decision of what kind of government we want. If we want a dictatorship, it is one sort of court that is required. But if we want what our tradition calls for, another sort of court is necessary.'

"Sumners, in discussing such questions, always made free use of the concept of natural law as the dicate of the Lord. He continued: 'The fish in the water in the Mammoth Cave have no eyes. The Lord felt that they needed no eyes. That is the way it is in nature. In providing for human liberty it is decreed that there should be independent judiciary. I shall stand with the law of nature in this.'

"On a later occasion President Roosevelt called Sumners on the telephone and demanded that a number of bills submitted by the Attorney General, which were resting in the Judiciary Committee, be reported out. Sumners replied, 'Mr. President, I represent the House of Representatives. This is a coordinate, not a subservient, agency of government. Such of those bills as we consider wise will be reported. Those which we consider unwise will stay right here in this Committee and die here.'

"That was the end of interference by the Executive with that Committee."

And On and On and On

From the Nashville Banner

The Department of Agriculture reports that the number of farms in the United States has decreased 544,000 in the last five years, to a total of 3,688,000. But the Department is asking for $6.7 billions for fiscal 1963 —$1.8 billion more than five years ago.

Secretary Freeman, Orville L., marches on!

Lenin's Plan

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

Here is the Communist plan:

"The soundest strategy in war is to postpone operations until the moral disintegration of the enemy renders the mortal blow both possible and easy."

This was Lenin's statement of what we now call "peaceful coexistence."

Collective Extortion

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Twice at his April 18 news conference President Kennedy referred to collective bargaining—once to the necessity of preserving public confidence in it, and once to the assumption that it will be free.

The truth is that collective bargaining is not free; it is compulsory, and the public long ago lost confidence in it as a means of settling labor-management disputes, except by yielding to union demands.

Management is not free to bargain with whomever it pleases, or with people who are out of work and would like jobs. It must bargain with the union which has won bargaining rights in its plant.

And when labor sits down at the bargaining table, it is saying to management, in effect: "Give us what we want or we'll close your plant." In theory, the businessman could reply, "O. K., go ahead and strike, I'll hire someone else." But in practice this is impossible because local law enforcement officials are either unwilling or unable to prevent violence.

So what takes place at the bargaining table is not collective bargaining, but collective blackmail or collective extortion.

The President was asked at his news conference if he would take as vigorous action against a labor union whose demands were not in the public interest as he did against the steel industry when it raised prices. He dodged the question.

As a matter of fact, the government does not have as much power to compel a union to exercise restraint as it has over industry. Although the prestige of the Presidency is very great, Mr. Kennedy may discover some day that he will need legislation to deal effectively with unions, particularly repeal of the statute which gives unions exemption from the anti-trust laws.

WHY IS IT THAT THE COMPLEAT ANGLER ALWAYS DROPS BY THE FISH MARKET?

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Quotes of the Week

SUCCESS STORY—"The Area Redevelopment Administration has hired the University of Colorado to find out how successful tourist areas became successful. The agency will apply the findings to its program for promoting the development of depressed areas." (*Washington Evening Star*)

* * *

HIGHER SCHOLARSHIP—"A doctorate has recently been awarded by the University of North Dakota to a candidate who contributed to the world store of new knowledge a dissertation on the theme, 'Selected Major Issues in Teaching First-Year Typewriting.' " (*Council for Basic Education Bulletin*)

* * *

HOOVER ON FINGERPRINTING—"At no time do I have any objection to taking an oath of loyalty to my country. At no time do I object to having my fingerprints taken." (*Former President Herbert Hoover*)

* * *

FIND THE FALL GUY—"One of the electric cooperatives in the Midwest wanted more business. It applied for and obtained a Federal loan at the subsidized rate of 2 per cent. The co-op then turned around and reloaned the money to a private ski resort at 4 per cent so that the owner could install an electrically-powered snow-making machine and other equipment that would require the purchase of additional power from the co-op. This was all transacted quite legally." (*Congressman Charles M. Teague, California Republican*)

Prediction Comes True

Predictions made in the James L. Wick article, "About JFK and Roger Blough—and Bismarck, Hitler and Herman Ullstein" (see HUMAN EVENTS, April 28, 1962), are already coming true.

One of the predictions was that liberals would assert that a new type of corporation head is hereafter necessary, men who would "play ball with the White House."

In the April 26 issue of *The Reporter,* editor and publisher Max Ascoli says:

"It is imperative that new men acquire positions of authority in U. S. Steel who are endowed with a thorough knowledge of production, of public relations, and of politics."

Rocky's Internationalism

The May 14, 1962, issue of *Newsweek* in a four-page article says that Nelson Rockefeller "is fond of outlining his dream of the future"—for example:

" 'I used to see a series of regional unions—an Atlantic union, an African union, a Latin American union —and I'm talking political union now; NATO is military. But now I think the time has passed for that kind of solution. Now I think the answer is some free-world, supranational political being with the power to tax, especially for aid for underdeveloped countries, public health and roads.' "

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

QUESTIONS *of the Week*

QUESTION—There is now a great push by the New Frontier to solve the so-called unemployment problem by huge Federal appropriations for public works projects. Because of the big cost to taxpayers, I would like to know if there is any evidence that this is the way to do it.

ANSWER—The biggest experiment in boondoggling public works to solve unemployment was during the New Deal days. In his book, . . . *and the Pursuit of Happiness*, Jack Cox, Republican candidate for governor of Texas, shows that the unemployment problem in the United States was not solved until Hitler invaded Poland. Cox's book gives the following table of unemployment during the 1929-1945 period:

Per Cent Unemployed in the Civilian Labor Force

1929	3.2%
1930	8.7%
1931	15.9%
1932	23.6%
1933	24.9%
1934	21.7%
1935	20.1%
1936	16.9%
1937	14.3%
1938	19.0%
1939	17.2%
1940	14.6%
1941	9.9%
1942	4.7%
1943	1.9%
1944	1.2%
1945	1.9%

* * *

QUESTION—How much does the Federal government plan to spend for new buildings?

ANSWER—The Senate Public Works Committee recently approved 31 new buildings which would cost $205,782,500. The Committee also approved 76 projects for modification, alterations and repairs to existing buildings, at a cost of $180,350,400.

* * *

QUESTION—I understand that the national debt will soon reach $300 billion. This sum is beyond my comprehension. Is there some simple way to demonstrate just how much this is?

ANSWER—If we place three billion $100 bills end to end, they will reach from the dome of the Capitol to the moon, with $33 billion to spare. These three billion $100 bills would represent $300 billion.

* * *

QUESTION—I understand we have so much money now available for foreign aid that we could continue the program for the next two fiscal years without the authorization or appropriation of another cent by the present Congress. Is this true?

ANSWER—Yes. According to Representative Otto E. Passman (D.-La.), Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, funds available for expenditure now total $10,078,319,114.

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'Condemn Me,' He Shouted, 'History Will Absolve Me'

By CARLOS TODD, Editor, Cuban Information Service

THE TALL PRISONER stood up and faced the court contemptuously. He had studied law, and felt sure of himself. He raised his eyes and began to address the panel of judges.

"Never," he said, "has a lawyer had to exercise his profession under such difficult circumstances. Never have so many overwhelming irregularities been carried out against an accused . . . I have not even seen the charges made against me . . . "

Fidel Castro, as he appeared in 1953 when he led a revolt against the Cuban government.

As his accusing eyes picked out one judge after another the prisoner continued, "It is customary for a defending lawyer to speak privately with his client; this right is respected all over the world, unless it be [the case of] a Cuban prisoner of war, in the hands of an implacable despotism which does not recognize legal or human rules."

The man spoke at length, interspersing his legal arguments with homespun philosophy. He told the court, "When men carry the same ideal in their minds nothing can place them *incommunicado*; not the walls of a prison; nor the earth in the cemeteries, because the same memories, the same soul, the same ideas, the same conscience and dignity give them encouragement."

He took a deep breath and said: "What horrendous crimes must this regime have committed when it so feared the voice of the accused! . . . [But] my brave companions, with unprecedented patriotism, carried out their duty. As each man testified, he cried out, 'Yes, we came to fight for Cuba's liberty, and we are not sorry.'

"As the trial proceeded, those who came to accuse became the accused; and the accused became accusers . . . It does not matter that these courageous and worthy young men have been condemned, if tomorrow the people condemns the dictator . . . They were sent to the Isle of Pines, where the circular cell blocks still resound with the cries of so many, many who have been assassinated; they have been sent there to atone, in bitter captivity, for their love of liberty, kidnaped from society, snatched from their homes, and exiled from their country."

The tall prisoner pointed his finger at the court, and continued inflexibly, "Rules of procedure demand that this trial be 'oral and public'; yet the people have not been allowed entry . . . "

He turned to the audience. "I see," he told the court, "that the only public present consists of some one hundred soldiers and officers . . . "

The accused leaned forward, resting his hands on the desk, and said, "I have only one request and I trust that it will be granted, in compensation for so many excesses and outrages that I have been made to suffer that my right to complete freedom of expression be respected . . . "

Suddenly, he turned to the judges, with an angry sweep of his right arm. "Honorable judges," he demanded, "why so anxious to keep me silent? . . . Is it that you fear the truth? . . . Being judged here is the right of men to be free; we are debating the very bases of our existence as a civilized and democratic nation! . . . The dictatorship which oppresses the nation is not a constitutional power. It has vitiated the legitimate Constitution . . . "

And still he pressed on, "The right of rebellion against despotism, honorable judges, has been recognized, from remotest antiquity up to the present, by men of all doctrines, of all ideas, of all beliefs. . . . The famous French Declaration of the Rights of Man bequeathed to coming generations this principle . . . when a government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is, for them, the most sacred of rights . . . "

Stretching to his full height, the prisoner, in a clear voice, asked the court, "How can you qualify as legitimate a regime of blood, oppression and ignominy? How can you consider as juridically valid, the high treason of a court whose mission was to defend our Constitution? With what right do you imprison citizens who came to give their blood and their lives for the decorum of their country? This is monstrous . . . "

The man wiped the sweat from his eyes. He had been speaking a long time; but defiantly and faced his judges. "Condemn me," he shouted, "I don't care. History will absolve me."

* * *

The date was not April, 1962. The man speaking was not one of the patriots who fought in the Cuban invasion of April, 1961. The scene was not El Principe Prison, in Havana, where 1,179 patriots were being tried secretly, behind closed doors, denied their own counsel and the most elementary rights of man. The man speaking was not a Cuban prisoner of war.

A 1961 photograph of Fidel Castro, taken shortly after the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion.

The man speaking was Fidel Castro; and the words were supposedly uttered by him on October 16, 1953, when he was brought to trial for his attack on Moncada Barracks, on July 26, 1953 . . . Fidel Castro, who was tried, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for rebellion, only to be pardoned a lew months later.

All quotations are from his book, *Political, Economic and Social Thought of Fidel Castro*, published in 1959. No man but Fidel Castro could have written a better comment on the legal farce carried out at the mass trial of the invasion prisoners of war, in El Principe Prison, in Havana, in April, 1962.

Carlos Todd is an exiled Cuban and was formerly political columnist on *The Times* of Havana.

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With YOUR Help

Hiestand May Win BOTH Party Nominations

By KENNETH W. INGWALSON, Assistant Publisher, HUMAN EVENTS

SIXTY DAYS AGO, California political bosses thought sure that they had Congressman Edgar Hiestand defeated in the 27th district race—before the votes were cast. Governor "Pat" Brown and the Democratic legislature had—they thought—successfully gerrymandered this dynamic 100 per cent Conservative back to private life.

Now all that is changed. By an odd, but quite logical turn of fate, it is possible that Hiestand can win the seat, not in the November general election, but in the June 5th primary. This will happen if, besides winning the Republican primary, he should win the Democratic primary because his host of Democratic friends can write in "Edgar Hiestand" on the ballot.

It not only can happen; it is quite likely to happen.

The reason for its probability is resentment among Democrats of Governor "Pat" Brown's scheme to simply redistrict Edgar Hiestand out of Congress. When the Democratic bosses in the legislature reapportioned the State, they planned not only to capture all eight of the additional seats allocated to California but also to draw the boundaries of the new districts to get rid of half a dozen Republicans now in Congress.

HIESTAND

The No. 1 target of the incumbents was Edgar Hiestand.

First, his voting record is 100 per cent conservative; second, he wins away too many Democrats. If a Republican, talking and voting straight conservative, could get away with winning districts with heavy Democratic majorities, other members of Congress might follow suit. Many middle-of-the-roaders whose votes are needed for New Frontier programs might be weaned away.

'Get Hiestand' Campaign Backfires

So under "Pat" Brown's guidance, the old 21st district was so distorted when it became the new 27th that every ADA'er and liberal political boss in the state grinned with glee.

But sometimes it doesn't pay to be too smart. This gerrymandering job was too raw; the purpose too obvious. Everyone could see it and good Democrats did not like what they saw.

The plot redoubled the determination of Hiestand's Democratic friends to send this symbol of honesty and frugality back to Washington.

Democrats for Hiestand began talking things over. They found—though late—the way all Democrats could vote their choice—a write-in campaign.

The Brown Democrats became so cocksure that Hiestand could be defeated that eight of them filed for the coveted nomination. All being liberals—far left liberals at that—they look so much alike to the voters that not one dominates the race. For that reason, the contest has become so bitter and recriminations have become so plentiful—each candidate thinking the others should retire in his favor—that it is now being said that each one of them would rather have Hiestand win than see the nomination go to any fellow Democrat.

There are 100,000 registered Democrats in the 27th district. Not more than 50,000 are expected to go to the polls on June 5th since there is no exciting statewide race to get out the Democratic voters. Pat Brown is sure of the Democratic nomination for governor and Richard Richards is sure of the Senate nomination.

Therefore, experts say that 10,000—at most 15,000 votes—will win the Democratic Congressional nomination in the 27th District; Hiestand's friends think they can get that many write-in votes. Hiestand won by 52,000 in 1960 when the Democratic registration in his district exceeded the Republican by 34,000.

Cross-filing, which used to be legal in California, has now been ended. Democrats who used to express their choice for "the best man" by voting in the Republican primaries must now face up to the dominant influence held within their party by the Brown Machine.

Their chance lies in the fact that "Write-ins" are legal and proper and both nominations can be won by the same man.

'Write-in' Easy—Rules Tricky

However, the technical requirements are tricky. Democrats wishing to nominate Hiestand will first have to write in his name in the blank space below the list of Democratic candidates and then they will have to STAMP, NOT WRITE, "X" in the column next to his name—just as they would if they were choosing from the printed list. Without the STAMPED "X"—in addition to the writing-in of the name—their votes will not be counted. Voters must indicate their choice exactly as the law requires.

Whether this spectacular feat can be performed may depend in part upon HUMAN EVENTS readers, not only in Hiestand's district, but in other parts of the country.

Here's what readers OUTSIDE OF HIESTAND'S DISTRICT can do. They can put in long distance telephone calls to their friends in Los Angeles County and tell them the entire nation is depending upon them to keep one of America's great conservatives in Congress. Noth-

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ing will stir a Los Angeles resident to action as much as a phone call from a thousand miles away.

Even if Hiestand should fail to win the Democratic nomination, this write-in crusade may assure him victory in November. Since the registration in Hiestand's district is 5 to 3 Democratic, Hiestand must win Democratic votes—or lose.

Now there are two methods a candidate can use in trying for Democratic votes.

One is the "me-too" method. The trouble is, you can't fool enough of the people enough of the time, so on most occasions this technique just doesn't work.

The second method of winning Democratic votes is the Hiestand way.

Hiestand is an honest conservative. His voting record is 100 per cent. He has never had a me-too thought in his head. Despite general belief to the contrary, honesty is a vote-getting characteristic.

Hiestand wins Democratic votes by telling them that as each piece of legislation comes up, he will cast his vote solely by whether it is good or bad for the country. Hiestand believes the majority of the voters in his district want such a Congressman.

His five election victories have proved the correctness of that appraisal.

If Hiestand wins both party nominations on June 5, the next day's headlines will electrify conservatives from coast to coast—galvanizing a hundred thousand into action who otherwise might have remained on the sidelines out of fear that the cause is lost.

HUMAN EVENTS readers—no matter how far away they may be from Hiestand's district—can help win this election. You can phone, wire or write your friends in Los Angeles County to urge registered Democrats in the 27th Congressional District to write-in the name of Edgar Hiestand and stamp in the "x"—so he will win BOTH party nominations on June 5th.

Reach for that telephone—NOW!

* * *

Think of these immortal words of Edward Everett Hale:

"I am only one, but I am one
I can't do everything, but I can do something
And what I can do, that I ought to do
And what I ought to
By the grace of God I shall do."

* * *

Democrats for Hiestand Use WRITE-IN-O-GRAMS

Fellow Democrat!

CONGRESSMAN HIESTAND

WRITE-IN-O-GRAM

Fellow Democrat!

You CAN

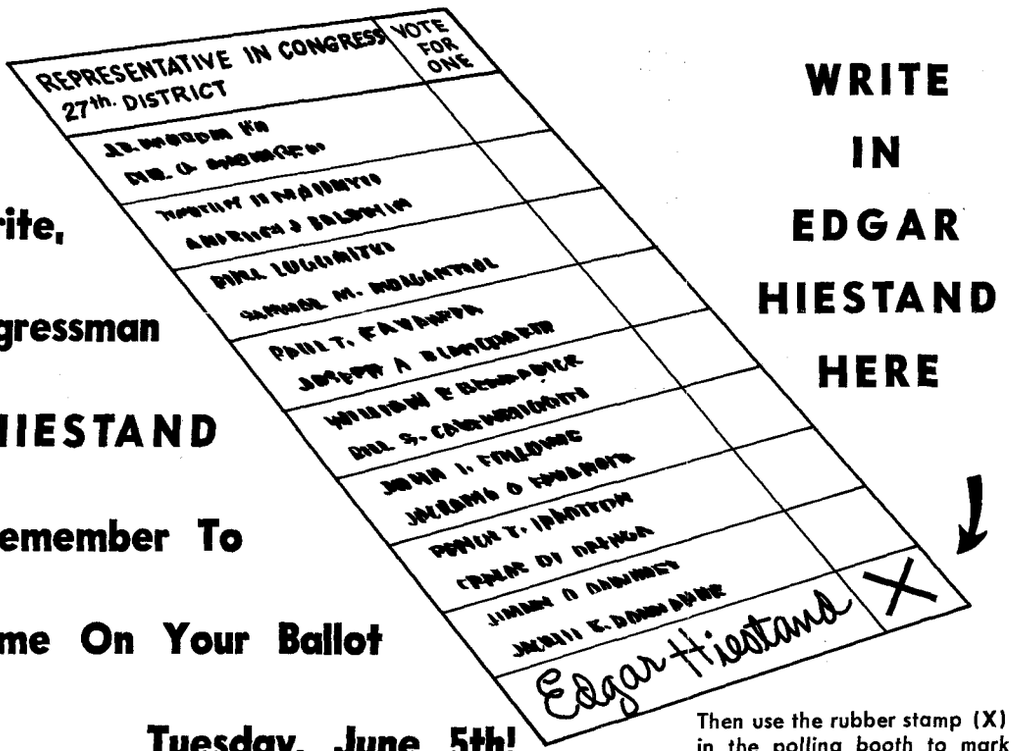
Elect Your Favorite,

Experienced Congressman

EDGAR HIESTAND

But You Must Remember To

Write In His Name On Your Ballot



WRITE IN EDGAR HIESTAND HERE

Democrats For Hiestand
Jule Davidson, Chairman
3515 W. Magnolia, Burbank, Calif.

Tuesday, June 5th!

Then use the rubber stamp (X) in the polling booth to mark the rest of your ballot.

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What Manner of Man Is Edgar Hiestand?

Who is this Edgar Hiestand whom California Democrats like so well that they have started an uprising in their own party?

He is a highly successful business man with wide experience in merchandising, who turned to public service instead of retiring.

Hiestand calls himself a "No-man-Congressman." That is just what he means. He thinks it is the duty of Congress **not** to wildly spend the people's money, **not** to give more power to the central government to control state and local governments, **not** to increase the power of the central government over local education or private business or farming or labor unions.

The Ten Commandments are negative. They tell men **not** to kill, **not** to steal. They do not tell them what to do with every moment of their lives. The societies built on the Ten Commandments were societies where people could help themselves because power, passion and greed were held in restraint.

The Bill of Rights is negative. The first 10 amendments define what the federal government shall **not** do.

Hiestand thinks it is the duty of a Congressman not to increase the power of the federal executive over the other (co-equal) branches of the federal government. He thinks it is the duty of a Congressman not to go along with moves to appease the Soviet colossus.

That is what many Democrats of California like. They know that a "No-man-Congressman" is most likely to be for what they believe in—the right and duty of Americans to help themselves without interference from power-seekers who pretend, like the Greeks who built the horse for the Trojans, to bring gifts to those they wish to delude.

The Welfare Staters are **for** what they call "economic growth," but the growth they want is growth by spending taxpayers' money. And it doesn't work. Congressman Hiestand believes "sound management of Government, so as to promote an expanding economy, will provide more jobs and bigger take-home pay, and insure that human needs are effectively met in the solid American tradition."

For Sound Dollar, Strong Defense

The Welfare State is constantly promising to "help" the older citizens. "The best way to help the older citizens," says the distinguished Congressman, "is to keep and strengthen the value of the dollar, so their pensions and savings are not eaten up by inflation, caused by wild government spending."

The New Frontier is making grandiose efforts to organize the large proportion of retired people in California in support of its Medicare—which will be followed by one pretty baited hook after another to keep older people in line for the New Frontier machine. But the retired voters of California are too intelligent and sensible to believe they can gain if their pensions and savings are paid to them in dollars growing constantly weaker and weaker.

Congressman Edgar Hiestand is for America as he is against the Welfare State.

He is FOR keeping America strong by maintaining versatile defense through RS-70, Polaris submarines, and missiles. He is **for** nuclear testing to maintain U. S. superiority.

He is FOR encouraging private industry (the job makers) and business. He is for general tax reduction and for economy and against waste. He is against the Administration tax bill which creates a "windfall" for a few big business concerns. He is against the cruel withholding of dividends and interest on savings at the source.

He is FOR exposing and prosecuting Communist conspirators and **for** maintaining loyalty oaths and Congressional investigating committees. He is against coddling the Communist conspiracy, enduring Soviet insults and retreating before aggressive Soviet threats.

Representative Hiestand says he will continue to shun the easy way of the "yes" man.

Press Approval

The Los Angeles Herald Express (now Herald Examiner) once said editorially: "It is so easy to say 'yes' to the things the people at home ask for when they write. But is it good for the people when what they ask for is too costly, leading to more and more inflation, more and more taxes and less and less value to the United States dollar?"

The newspaper concluded that Representative Hiestand is "the kind of man we want in Congress. We can't all be on the scene and know what is going on in government. That is why we elect men who we hope are competent and have the moral courage to say 'no' when they know a thing is wrong."

"I believe most strongly in freedom of the individual", says Representative Hiestand, "so necessarily I must oppose anything that would take away that freedom. Free enterprise has made this country great and the voters who elected me would want me to oppose everything that would destroy free enterprise or concentrate power in the hands of the 'politicians', instead of free individuals."

Votes 'No' to Promote Freedom

Believing in the freedom of the market place, Representative Hiestand casts many "no" votes to block the placement of authority in the hands of the master planners. He believes it should remain in the hands of millions of consumers who express what they want as they buy and sell. He believes in local authority to meet local needs. He opposes anything which would sap our reliance on the good sense of the local community.

The Congressman said in a newsletter: "More and more, the fingers of governmental control reach out to clutch another portion of individual freedom from the American citizenry. In his statement on Berlin, President Kennedy suggested more controls may be upcoming.

"No one knows just where controls end; they can spread over wages and prices. They are, surely, not limited to the farm, although tragic examples may be found there.

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"There is a basic thought which must be remembered when we discuss individual freedom. It is that freedoms are not 'granted.' Our freedoms were echoed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. But government did not establish them; rather they are endowed by our Creator. Yet, even under our splendid form of government, they can be whittled away—by attempting to substitute government controls through government financing.

"The point then is: we must 'preserve' freedoms, not 'grant' them; we can't grant something that is already there.

"Still the best approach, in my judgment, is the one which seeks to preserve opportunity and choice in the belief that government should do only that which is assigned to it by its master, the people it governs.

"Ben Franklin said, 'All the Constitution guarantees is the pursuit of happiness. You have to catch up with it yourself.' "

Again he quoted: "The Lord's Prayer has 56 words. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address has 266; the Ten Commandments, 297; the Declaration of Independence, 300. But a recent government order on cabbage prices has 26,911."

Outstanding Record in Congress

Congressman Hiestand has a rating of 100 per cent in the ACA-Index of voting records. Compare that with the rating for James Roosevelt, which is 5. Congressman Hiestand's record is the opposite of James Roosevelt's—bitter opponent of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and sponsor of the infamous "Liberal Papers."

The same relative values are set on both men by the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), the intellectual brain-trust of the left-wing pressure groups. On their ten crucial test votes—all involving centralization of power, heavy government spending and foreign aid—James Roosevelt got a 100 per cent liberal rating from the ADA. Hiestand got a zero rating—something to be proud of.

That contrast offers the clue to the strange situation in which Democrats—by the difficult and hazardous write-in method—are seeking ways to nominate an uncompromising Congressman under their party label.

The Democratic Party in California is firmly in the hands of a left-wing leadership which has no aversion to altering the Constitution by statutory changes—contrary to the letter and the spirit of our laws.

Citizens Can Choose

The voters are not equivocal about the Constitution. They want a chance to vote on the basic issue—shall we hold to our design for freedom or amend it out of existence by seductive laws for "welfare"? That is why Democrats will support a Republican Congressman who has taken an unequivocal stand. They believe they are following the basic principles of the once great Democratic Party when they support a Constitutionalist and oppose a supporter of "Pat" Brown, the labor bosses, the ADA and their so-called Welfare State.

If the voters of the 27th District of California move quickly enough to get over this hurdle, the meaning of their uprising will not be lost on the professional politicians who have catered servilely to the left-wing pressure groups. They may at last realize that the American people are slow to wrath, but "beware the anger of a patient man."

Reprints of this article are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

YOU MUST WRITE HIM IN!

Here's A Congressman Who Puts The Welfare of His District and the Nation Ahead of Partisan Politics . . .

Congressman Hiestand's record shows clearly that he has always made himself available to anybody in his district, regardless of race, creed or party affiliation. And with that instinct for democratic representation, he invariably does his best to fulfill the needs of every constituent who asks help.

RE-ELECT CONGRESSMAN

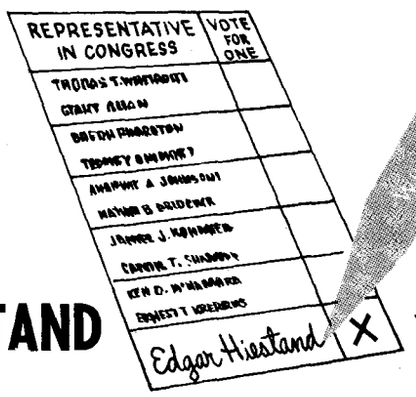
June 5th **Edgar HIESTAND X**

DEMOCRATS

Endorse Your Present

CONGRESSMAN

EDGAR HIESTAND



WRITE IN HIS NAME THIS WAY

And Be Sure To Stamp An X After His Name

This was the first write-in circular distributed by Hiestand's Democratic friends. It was mailed on May 19. The second circular was the WRITE-IN-O-GRAM shown on page 402. This was distributed on May 26.

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Forrest Davis on Teheran

By EDNA LONIGAN

On May 4, 1962, Forrest Davis was found in his burnt-out Washington, D. C., apartment, dead at 68 of a heart attack.

Davis had gone to work at 14 for the Lawrenceburg, Indiana, *Register*. In the years between he had carved out one of the most distinguished careers in American journalism.

Forrest Davis' most distinguished work was his famous report, "What Really Happened at Teheran," published May 13 and May 20, 1944, when Davis was head of the Washington bureau of *The Saturday Evening Post*. The article, a truly historic document, gave President Roosevelt's personal account of what happened at the famous conference of the Big Three on November 28, 1943.

The story was based on Davis's interviews, over a week's time, with the President himself. By direction from Roosevelt, however, the article was written as if Davis had gathered his information from a variety of other sources. But, in fact, Roosevelt went over every sentence before the piece was published.

It is difficult today to recall the atmosphere in which this article appeared. Americans in 1939 were bitterly divided over whether our country should go to war against Hitler, in alliance with the Soviet Union, or stand aloof. Many liberals were pro-Soviet, pro-Stalin. But there were also far-sighted leaders who knew the enemy was totalitarianism, not just its transient Nazi form.

Stalin and Roosevelt at Teheran

On June 25, 1941, Senator Robert A. Taft denounced Roosevelt's *de facto* intervention on the side of the Soviet Union and his embrace of Stalin. The Ohio Republican said: "The victory of communism in the world would be far more dangerous to the United States than the victory of fascism. . . . It is a greater danger to the United States because it is a false philosophy which appeals to many. Fascism is a false philosophy which appeals to a very few."

In his 1944 article, the late Forrest Davis told the story of "What Really Happened at Teheran," outlining Roosevelt's "great design" for post-war peace.

DAVIS

Harry Truman, then a Senator from Missouri, suggested we should help whichever side was losing. Neither of the dictators, he said, thinks anything of his pledged word. And former President Herbert Hoover, said, on June 29, 1941: "The Gargantuan jest of all history would be if we should give aid to Stalin in the war. The result would be to spread communism over the world."

By 1943, many Americans feared that, in the political conduct of the war, Roosevelt would be led by his aides to make dangerous surrenders to Stalin. The Soviet dictator had cannily refused all of Roosevelt's suggestions for a "summit" conference until the Nazis had been defeated at Stalingrad, January 31, 1943. Their final defeat was then imminent and Stalin's armies were prepared to move at high speed into Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany. The Russian was ready to fix the shape of post-war political settlement.

The Conference at Teheran was accompanied by much fanfare and little information. In the official communique the Big Three spoke of "our determination that our nations shall work together in war, and in the peace that will follow." It promised "the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by tyranny."

In an interview published immediately after his return, FDR said: "I'm sure we'll hit it off, Stalin and I. . . . As for Uncle Joe and Winston, well—I'll have my work cut out for me. . . . The biggest thing was in making clear to Stalin that the United States and Great Britain were not allied in one common bloc against the Soviet Union. . . ."

His statement was hardly reassuring. FDR also told Congress: "There were no secret treaties or political or financial commitments."

Events moved fast. The Polish government in exile was brushed aside and Benes made an alliance with Stalin. Mihailovitch, the firm anti-Communist, was being replaced in Yugoslavia by Communist Tito. Soviet Partisans were seizing power in Italy and the Balkans.

In its first issue (February 2, 1944) HUMAN EVENTS warned that Stalin was moving to control Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The article—by William Henry Chamberlin—said: "Stalin is riding

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high. . . . Laying plans for dependent regimes in Poland, the Baltic and Balkan states is one of his minor preoccupations. He is playing for higher stakes. . . . Germany, after Hitler falls, may be the scene of a far bigger tug-of-war."

Chamberlin quoted the solemn warning of General Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa: "Russia is the new colossus on the European continent. . . . You will have Russia in a position which no country has ever occupied in the history of Europe."

In the first issue of HUMAN EVENTS, William Henry Chamberlin warned Americans Stalin was out to control Europe from the Black Sea to the Baltic.

CHAMBERLIN

The Teheran Conference took place from November 28 to December 1, 1943. Six months later, Forrest Davis's articles provided the first solid account of what really happened.

He painted an unforgettable picture of Roosevelt in this chosen role. "The President brought his fancy for informal, spirited and idiomatic diplomacy promptly into play at Teheran," he began. For an illustration of this informality, Davis referred to the time Badoglio, allied chief of post-surrender Italy, protested because President Roosevelt airily gave Stalin one-third of the Italian fleet. In answer Roosevelt told him to "keep his shirt on."

FDR had scarcely arrived at Teheran when Stalin came to see him. Stalin had cleverly put the President up at the Soviet Embassy—well out of range of the British. FDR at once began his personal mission of charming the dictator. He was elated at being face to face with Stalin at last. He was sure his charm could win over the veteran of the Communist struggle for survival as easily as it subdued his quarreling subordinates.

Roosevelt told Davis of his "great design" for peace after the war, with its aim of transforming Stalin into a "sincere and willing collaborator in post-war settlements." Based on this mutual trust, FDR planned to maintain a post-war peace by making the war-time "united nations" permanent. But the decisive role would be exercised by the great powers, each of them to be "paramount in their regions, such as the United States in the New World, and the Soviet Union, presumptively, in Eastern and Northern Europe."

Roosevelt was sure he could win Stalin to his dream by concessions. But Stalin had a "great design" of his own. He began at once using "his edged wit, aimed at Winston Churchill," to nettle the English Prime Minister.

Roosevelt accepted the role of referee. "Throughout the four days of the meeting, Stalin, while frequently rawhiding Churchill, treated Roosevelt with a consideration approaching deference," Davis said. He added: "The political significance remains obscure." This was fair warning to the reader of an article which, to be useful, had to be submitted to Roosevelt for approval.

Surely Teheran was one of the most curious meetings in history. Stalin had his reasons for hating Churchill. The latter had been the most eloquent opponent of communism in the Thirties, when English youth were demanding "peace." Churchill had also opposed Stalin's demand for a second, Western, front. He insisted the military strength of the West should be used to attack Germany through the Balkans, so the Allies would be on the scene in Eastern Europe when the peace settlements were worked out.

In his memoirs, *I Was There*, Admiral Leahy wrote that Stalin was determined to replace Churchill with Clement Attlee as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Why did FDR, surely not an innocent in dealing with people, take Stalin's bait and divorce himself from the Western ally for whom he had done so much? Why did the President not take an American position instead of a pro-Soviet one? For the answers we have to look to the powerful influences hidden by a propaganda fog to which Davis could only allude.

The picture of Roosevelt is painted in vivid colors —the egomania, the gallantry, the pitfulness of his attempt by personal charm alone to prevail upon the dictator of all the Russians to go against everything in his character and his experience. But this bright personal portrait can be understood only against the gray-brown background of the universal propaganda fog. What lay behind that fog?

We now know that Alger Hiss was one of the characters it hid. We know that he was only one agent of the subversive and propagandist army which Stalin had at his command in our country. This army attempted at every point to influence American officials, including the President, and to shape public opinion to support them.

Roosevelt hoped the Russians would need peace so badly they would be good boys. We now know Harry Dexter White and Harold Glasser were at the right hand of Administration officials telling them that tale.

Davis made one reference to Harry Hopkins, but obviously he could say nothing of the all-pervading influence and strong pro-Soviet bias of Hopkins in an article which Roosevelt would approve as a statement of his own opinions.

Teheran was in fact the victory of Stalin's "great design." By breaking up the alliance of Roosevelt and Churchill, Stalin could obtain the rest of his program with the help of "his men in Washington."

Roosevelt deserted the English Prime Minister, his staunch anti-Communist ally, in a vain attempt to sweet-talk Stalin.

CHURCHILL

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In the same year as Davis' article, Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, USA, published his book, *Teheran: Our Path in War and Peace.* The book was written to tell American Communists, in double-speak, what Stalin had won at Teheran and what they were to do to carry out his plans. They were to work for a "united nations," which was to be ruled by the Big Three—Russia, Britain and the United States. Stalin would rule the Big Three.

Soviet influence was secure in the area it regarded as its own. America's role was to rebuild devastated European countries, especially the Soviet Union, with billions of dollars in grants and loans. Lend-Lease was to be continued by giant "development corporations" which would channel our billions to other countries, including the former colonies (under-developed nations).

These giant cartels for "post-war reconstruction" would in effect convert more and more of our trade, investment and employment permanently to state control, thus bringing our government into alignment with the Soviet state. This design was later "sold" to the American people under the name of "full employment," or Henry Wallace's 60 million jobs.

Congress quickly closed out post-war Lend-Lease, under its original name, but it was revived in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Point Four and the Marshall Plan.

Where did FDR get his ideas? Some at least, came from pro-Soviet sources. We have testimony to that effect from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Josephine Adams, a painter from Philadelphia, but kin to the Massachusetts Adamses, met Mrs. Roosevelt. She in turn urged the President to talk to Miss Adams and he liked her so well he saw her often. Mrs. Roosevelt gave the President material from Miss Adams to read at night, some of which was given Miss Adams by her close friend, Earl Browder. Among other things, Browder gave her reports on China directly from Mao Tse-tung.

Miss Adams was quoted (in the testimony of Frank Meyer) as saying President Roosevelt certainly did not wish to see China taken over by the Yenan Reds. But the Communist communications network functioned so well that—while we were allied with Chiang—material written by Mao was placed at the bedside of the President by the people he trusted fully!

The Teheran Conference is the key to what has happened in the United States in the post-war decades. While Roosevelt thought he was winning Stalin over to mutual trust and the rule of law, Stalin was seducing Roosevelt into abandoning Churchill and leaving himself helpless against the machinations of the Communists at home. Everything Stalin planned for us has come to pass but we cannot say we did not have fair warning in the spring of 1944.

Forrest Davis was given Roosevelt's story not long before the nominating convention and election of 1944. Roosevelt, the intimate of Churchill and Stalin and architect of the post-war "design for peace," was the obvious candidate. Those who were managing our post-war political policies knew where he and the Administration were going.

Again what was going on in the shadows? William Henry Chamberlin had warned in HUMAN EVENTS (February 2, 1944): "It is not farfetched to interpret . . . the sudden conversion of the Communist Party to free enterprise as the Soviet dictator's contribution to the fourth term boom."

Roosevelt on Running for a Fourth Term

"My own recollection goes back to a spring day in 1944 when, at the end of a lengthy private talk with President Roosevelt at the White House, he let it be known by indirection that he would run for a fourth term. His reasons, which strike us with a wry irony these days, were summed up in his candidly avowed belief that no other American was qualified to carry the country through the war and the coming peace. Mr. Roosevelt discoursed upon his own qualifications, his unique familiarity with the conduct of the war, with the great world of international affairs and, owing to frequent visits and many personal friendships there, with Europe. It was no secret that he was contrasting his competence with that of his prospective opponent, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, a rival whom he affected to hold in light-hearted scorn as a young upstart in world matters.

" 'We can't, you know,' Mr. Roosevelt recapitulated, 'we really can't have an ignoramus for President.' "

—From an article by Forrest Davis in the February 12, 1951, *The Freeman*

We now have more evidence. In late 1943, Browder began a series of moves to reduce the Communist Party, USA, to a "political association." But he made the hard-core Communists into cadres to form a vast labor-industry-farmer coalition, or united front, to bring together in one political movement all elements of American political life except the uncompromising anti-Communists, who saw clearly Stalin's design for the post-war world.

In March, 1944, the House Committee on Un-American Activities published House Report 1311, "CIO-Political Action Committee." It gave full documentation on one segment of this operation, the formation of the CIO-PAC, to organize union labor to help re-elect Roosevelt. An article in the *Freeman* for November 27, 1950, carries the "Anatomy of the PAC" through the 1950 campaign.

Here is the incredible picture. A President of the United States, intelligent, patriotic, anti-Communist, so corrupted by power and flattery that he thought he could sweet-talk the bloody dictator of the Soviet Union, and instead became a pliant tool in the hands of Stalin to impose Stalin's "design for peace" on post-war Europe and on the American political scene.

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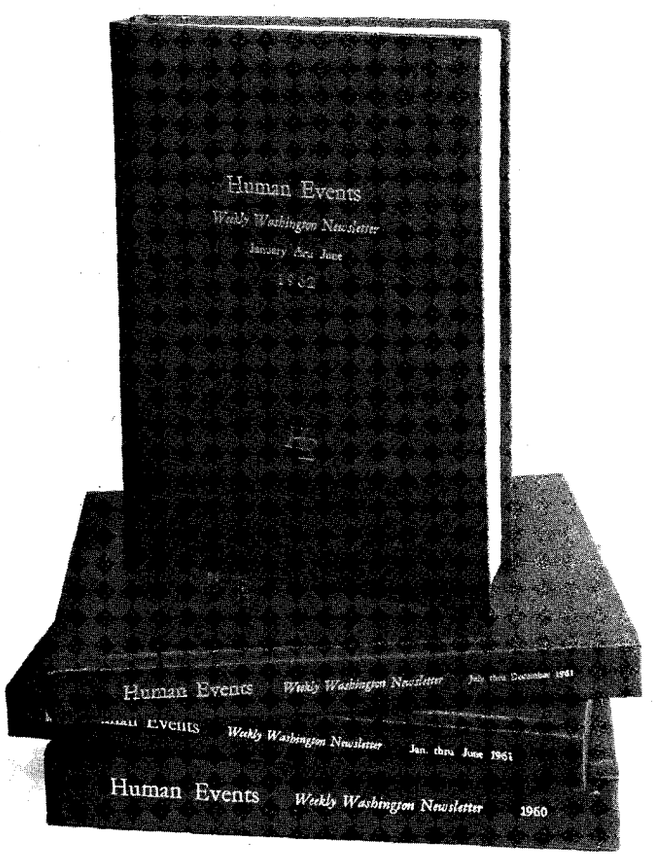

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In Defense of Eastland

The Supreme Court's Other Critics

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

IN A FURIOUSLY-DENOUNCED and almost completely-undefended Senate speech of last May 2, James Eastland (D.-Miss.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, invited and received the wrath of liberal statesmen and newspapers by analyzing what he called the "Warren Court" for its left-leaning decisions. Here is a key passage of the Eastland address:

"Earl Warren took the oath as Chief Justice in October, 1953. In the seven and one-half years since he has been Chief Justice, the Court has heard the enormous total of 70 cases or more involving Communist or subversive activities in one form or another. Forty-six of these decisions have sustained the position advocated by the Communists and 24 have been to the contrary."

Even the liberals, I presume, would grant Eastland the right of defense, which is what this column now intends to do. Here are the main charges and rebuttals:

The Charge: That there is something wrong with using the term "Warren Court." Senator Humphrey (D.-Minn.) rebuked Eastland by saying: "Mr. President, first, this is not the 'Warren Court.' This Court is the Supreme Court."

The Rebuttal: While the language may be loose, and imprecise, it has long ago been sanctified by usage among liberals. Back in 1959, the Washington *Post* (one of Eastland's accusers) published an article, entitled "Warren Court vs. Vinson Court," by Alan Barth, its star editorialist. In 1948, C. Herman Pritchett wrote, and Macmillan published, *The Roosevelt Court.* There are innumerable other examples of the usage.

The Charge: That there is something reprehensible in making "box scores" of judicial decisions and using the box scores to categorize a court or a justice as being pro or con on an issue; liberal or conservative.

The Rebuttal: These box scores are kept and published every congressional session. They are highly publicized every election year by organizations as far apart as the AFL-CIO and the Americans for Constitutional Action. Box score-keeping on the Supreme Court goes back many years. It has been conducted by liberals and conservatives alike. In an *Atlantic Monthly* article, "Truman Reshapes the Supreme Court," December, 1949, Irving Dilliard, star editorialist of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (another Eastland accuser), lists the votes of all nine justices "for" and "against" civil rights issues. After mentioning Vinson, Reed, Burton, Jackson, Frankfurter, Black, Douglas, Rutledge and Murphy by name, Dilliard concluded:

"Certainly 57 cases, over a period of three years, are ample to show how much such issues shape up in a justice's mind and heart."

As another example, Eugene C. Gerhart, former editor of the *American Bar Association Journal,* wrote "A Decade of Mr. Justice Jackson" in the New York University *Law Review,* May, 1953, in which five Roosevelt appointees are rated on views "advocated by Communist interests." Here are the justices with their "batting averages" in favor of Red interests: Black (.954),

EASTLAND

WARREN

Douglas (.947), Frankfurter (.652), Reed (.217) and Jackson (.181).

The Charge: That it is wrong to set up these pro-con criteria for rating Supreme Court decisions. "It is a disservice . . . ," said Senator Keating (R.-N. Y.) of the Eastland speech, "to set up a category of pro-Communist and anti-Communist decisions."

The Rebuttal: There is a great deal of impressive precedent for setting up such criteria. In February, 1959, the American Bar Association published its Report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. The Committee, headed by the late Herbert R. O'Conor, a Governor and US Senator of Maryland, criticized the Supreme Court for interfering with internal security protection against Communists. The report opened by noting: "Modern history is filled with the wrecks of republics which were destroyed from within by conspiracies masquerading as political parties."

In August, 1958, the Conference of Chief Justices Committee on Federal-State Relations as Affected by Judicial Decisions again found fault with the Supreme Court on the Communist issue. In the *American Bar Association Journal,* January, 1958, Frank B. Ober, a leader of the Maryland bar, had an article entitled, "Communism and the Court." It opened with this topic sentence:

"At the end of World War II a series of decisions by the Supreme Court seemed to indicate that a majority of the Court, as then constituted, were blind to the threat of communism to our internal security."

These rebuttals to the liberal charges against Eastland are merely collected from published sources. There are many more buried in judicial papers and unknown to the lay writer. Without endorsing the Mississippian's opinions, I see no reason why he should stand alone. Senator Javits (R.-N. Y.) said in debate: "If the Supreme Court is to be attacked, it must be defended."

The same applies to Chairman Eastland of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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JFK and . . .

Those Little White Lies

From the Republican Congressional Committee Newsletter

"I want a world which looks to the United States for leadership, which does not wonder what Mr. Khrushchev is doing, that does not always wonder what Mr. Castro is doing. I want them to wonder what the President of the United States is doing."—John F. Kennedy, September 28, 1960, in Buffalo, New York.

Okay, we wonder.

"We cannot avoid continued budget deficits, and continued rises in the cost of living, merely by wishing."—John F. Kennedy, November 4, 1960, in Chicago.

All right, you've proved your point.

"Mr. Nixon says I want to centralize everything. I have no desire to do so."—John F. Kennedy, September 29, 1960, in Schenectady, New York.

Everyone who believes that, stand up.

"We have concentrated on Mr. Khrushchev—answering his arguments—reacting to every crisis he creates . . . ." The facts of the matter are that trips and tours are not enough."—John F. Kennedy, September 29, 1960, in Syracuse, New York.

It's good we don't do those things any more.

"But, I want to make it very clear that I don't believe that the Department of Justice has carried out the laws in the case of Mr. Hoffa with vigor." —John F. Kennedy, October 3, 1960, in Springfield, Illinois.

But aren't you your brother's keeper?

"Nobody suggests that we launch an invasion of Cuba, so you are faced with the situation that he [Castro] is now in office, now in control."—John F. Kennedy, October 4, 1960, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

We'll bet that's the last invasion you let Caroline plan.

"I do not know whether to regard with alarm or indignation the common assumption of an inevitable conflict between the business community and the Democratic party."—John F. Kennedy, October 12, 1960, in New York City.

Now you know.

"Without resorting to the compulsion of wage or price controls, the President of the United States must actively use the powers of leadership in pursuit of well-defined goals of price stability."—same speech, same day, same place.

That was before the big Blough-up!

"I must say that if I am successful on November 8 . . . . we will work at this job 365 days a year." —John F. Kennedy, October 9, 1960, in Girard, Ohio.

Except, of course, when in Palm Beach, Hyannisport, Newport or Middleburg—like 104 days in 1961.

FDR: Larceny's Advocate

From the Chicago Tribune

We are indebted to a friend who signs his letter "Publius" for calling attention to a striking passage in John Gunther's *Roosevelt in Retrospect*, published in 1950. It helps answer the question where our good neighbors got the notion that they could expropriate American investments in their countries and still not lose the gravy that now goes by the name of the Alliance for Progress.

Mr. Gunther says that when he got back from a trip through Latin America, Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles told him that President Roosevelt would be interested in hearing what Mr. Gunther had seen and heard. A meeting at the White House was arranged. The day was April 7, 1941. Mr. Gunther was told that he could have only six or seven minutes because the President's schedule was crowded.

As things turned out, Gunther hardly got a word in. The President delivered what amounted to a rambling monologue that lasted for 46 minutes.

"The bright, sharp, discursive, chatty talk went on . . . how he once told President Vargas of Brazil that he, Mr. Roosevelt, would absolutely not stand for it, if he were in his place, in regard to the fact that most Brazilian public utilities were owned outside Brazil; how other countries might 'buy back' their utilities debt, and how there would be a revolution in the United States if American industry was similarly controled by foreigners. . . ."

We think Mr. Roosevelt's responsibility for the subsequent behavior of our good neighbors can be exaggerated. They might have discovered—in fact, they already had discovered—the charms of larceny without any light and leadership from our President. Still, it is interesting, at least as an evidence of like-mindedness, that what Roosevelt recommended to Vargas was what Castro *et al.* have undertaken.

Steel Wages—A Recent History

From The Weekly Labor Forecast and Review

The following is a history of wage increases in the steel industry beginning with 1946:

1946—Union won 18½ cents an hour after 26-day strike.
1947—16 cents an hour, no strike.
1948—13 cents an hour, no strike.
1949—Pensions and insurance benefits, 45-day strike.
1950—16 cents an hour, no strike.
1952—16 cents an hour, 59-day strike.
1953—8.5 cents an hour, no strike.
1954—5 cents an hour, no strike.
1955—15.2 cents an hour, eight-hour strike.
1956—25.9 cents an hour, 36-day strike.
1960—16 cents an hour, 116-day strike.

The 1962 settlement will raise the steel industry's total employment cost per hour (earnings plus fringe benefits) to approximately $4.20 per hour.

FEDERAL TAXES—HOW THEY GROW—"In 1940 total Federal taxes collected were $5 billion. In 1950 total Federal taxes collected were $36 billion. In 1960 total Federal taxes collected were $77 billion. In 1963 total Federal taxes collected will be $93 billion if the Administration estimates come true]. These figures show that in the short period of 23 years, our Federal taxes have increased 1600 per cent." (*Congressman Noah M. Mason, Illinois Republican*)

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The DAR Hasn't Changed, Mrs. Ives

By JESSE HELMS
Raleigh-Durham TV Commentator

MRS. ERNEST IVES, sister of Adlai Stevenson, was of course within her rights when she announced, under fairly well-advertised circumstances, that she was resigning from the Daughters of the American Revolution. It seems to us that the lady's resignation was very much in order since her views about government and politics are contrary to those of the DAR organization.

The wonder is that Mrs. Ives took so long to make her decision. After all, the DAR ladies have been making their positions known for a great many years. Mrs. Ives has been a member for quite awhile. If Mrs. Ives ever shared the views of the DAR, then it is she who has changed and not the DAR. The DAR principles, which incidentally deserve the admiration and respect of all Americans, have been there all along.

MRS. IVES

Perhaps Mrs. Ives was motivated largely by a sisterly attitude. Her brother holds a position of prominence with the United Nations. Of late, there has been an increasing amount of criticism of the UN, some of it from the DAR. So, if Mrs. Ives construes this as criticism of her brother, her irritation is understandable. Still, this scarcely justifies the buckshot innuendoes contained in Mrs. Ives' resignation from the DAR.

The DAR is far from alone in wondering whether the United Nations is fulfilling its purpose. Voices from the Left of the political spectrum, as well as the Right—and the center—are equally disturbed. In fact, in recent weeks the strongest doubts about the United Nations have been voiced by two United States senators, Fulbright and Jackson, who are counted as political liberals by most observers.

Most critics of the DAR are people who know little or nothing about the organization, or how it operates. The First Lady, during her recent trip abroad, was quoted as saying that the DAR is composed of "old and lonely" women. Mrs. Kennedy later said that she was misquoted, but it is apparent that the present occupants of the White House do not care for the DAR. Presumably this is by reason of positions taken by the organization. In any event, when the DAR held its annual meeting in Washington, the White House rudely broke a tradition of long standing in refusing to permit the DAR delegates to tour the White House.

This veiled slap at the DAR did not go unnoticed, but it did not shake the sturdy foundations of the organization—nor will the resignation of Mrs. Ives. The DAR has stood up to a great deal of opposition, pettiness and ridicule in its day, and there is likely to be even more in the years ahead.

The image of the DAR that its critics constantly try to paint simply will not stand up. Cartoonists joyously attempt to portray the ladies as old and fat and stupid but, in doing so, the cartoonists succeed only in revealing their own ignorance or, worse still, their own dishonesty. What irritates the critics of the DAR is the fact that the ladies who belong are dedicated—and effective. They dare to stand up for principles and traditions that are the keystones of freedom, and which have a right to survive.

Nobody should contend that the DAR is impossible of error. The ladies do not seek to take popular positions; indeed, for the past 20 or 30 years, their positions have often appeared to be increasingly unpopular. *Time Magazine*, in its latest issue, referred to the DAR image as "antiquated." This is, at least, a matter of opinion. The new President-General will find a press generally so hostile that it will refuse to help give the public a true understanding of what the DAR is, and what it stands for. Still, a public relations program is worth a try.

The DAR is a controversial organization. That is a part of its worthiness. But its views are shared by a great many other Americans who lack the courage to speak out. The public image may be "antiquated," as has been suggested, but this is a failure of the communications media rather than of the DAR.

In short, the ladies deserve a great deal more praise and respect than they have received. At the very least, they deserve specific criticism from those who slur and ridicule them. As it now stands, what the critics say about the DAR often tells more about the critics than it does about the DAR.

Brainwashing by NEA

From America's Future

Every parent and taxpayer should have a deep interest in the National Education Association's (NEA) activities because it is presently engaged in a pretty little brainwashing job on American public-school pupils. Each year in a great many public high schools a subject is assigned for debate by students in debating clubs or current events or government classes.

This year the debate topic is Federal aid to education. We assume that everybody, except perhaps the National Education Association, knows what the word "debate" means. It means a discussion in which both sides of an issue are presented.

But NEA is supplying to students who take part in this debate what it calls a "debate kit." The proper name should be "propaganda kit in favor of Federal aid to education." Thus, the student gets a batch of material in one package, every line of which is in favor of Federal handouts to education.

If he wants the other side of the story, he has to scrounge around for it in numerous scattered sources; we know because we have had letters from several more perceptive students who feel they are being subjected to a brainwashing job by NEA. And they are right.

A covering note from NEA which goes with this spurious "debate" kit tells the student that "we are anxious that *all pertinent facts* should be made available." Then the National Education Association makes available a whole raft of material on only one side of the issue, and has the brass to declare these are "all pertinent facts." If that isn't brainwashing, what is it?

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Hands Off Performing Arts

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

August Heckscher, President Kennedy's consultant on the arts, has admitted that Federally-supported art programs might turn into propaganda or become highly-stylized or dull. But he favors a plan whereby the Federal government would match state money for the arts up to $100,000 if those states establish art councils. He doesn't think the individual artist's freedom would be affected.

It is difficult to follow Heckscher's reasoning. Under any kind of government supervision, artists of all types would wind up not pleasing the public, or other artists, or their own egos but trying to please art commissioners, whose tastes would be decisive solely because of a political appointment. It has been demonstrated ably in other places, including Russia, that commissioners of the arts automatically become dictators of the arts. When they have the disposal of funds, too, their control becomes absolute.

As for the "matching funds" suggestion, isn't it time somebody pulled the disguise off that myth and revealed the plan basically for what it is? It isn't something for nothing. When citizens get together and raise funds to be "matched" by the Federal government, in reality they are only putting up more money to get back some of their original tax money.

Culture can be a national interest and a national asset but America's image isn't going to be brighter or clearer simply because of a merger with politics.

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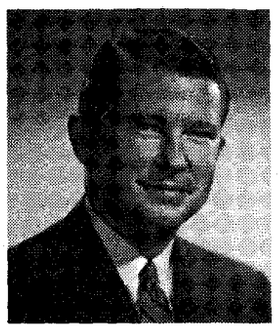

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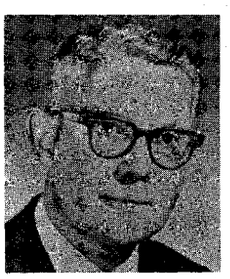

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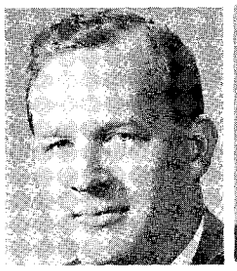

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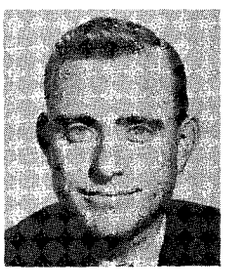

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